

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE VETERANS OF THE KOREAN WAR AND THE KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to America's 5.7 million Korean war veterans, who so diligently answered their Nation's call to duty. As the anniversary of the July 1953 armistice at Panmunjom draws near, it is important for us to honor our veterans for their immeasurable contribution to the efforts of defending freedom. Their undeterred energy played a pivotal role in containing Communist aggression on the Korean peninsula and the rest of Asia.

The American effort in the war was marked by a simple yet central and focused goal—to further the cause of freedom. Our servicemen met this challenge through selfless, patriotic measures. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard worked in complete cooperation to secure the South Korean capital of Seoul, and to initiate our eventual triumph in the cold war.

The bravery of these American men and women, who so willingly made the ultimate sacrifice, is embodied in the new Korean War Memorial. This monument is scheduled to be dedicated this coming July—a truly living tribute. This memorial includes 19 life-size, bronze statues of soldiers in a multiservice formation. The 19 portraits of those statues accurately reflect those Americans who so proudly serve, and served, in our Armed Forces. They attest to the sincere appreciation held by all Americans for these soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen, who fought with such dedication and fortitude.

I know that this same dedication and fortitude went into the statues creation, and I am proud to say that these 19 enduring pieces were cast by the Talix Art Foundry, in Beacon, NY just outside my district.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all of my colleagues join me in saluting our Korean war veterans for their outstanding bravery. Because as long as there exists an America that seeks to ensure democracy, our veterans must be honored for their contributions to the worthiest cause in the world—freedom.

WELCOME TO HSIAO-YEN CHANG

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Mr. Hsiao-Yen Chang. Mr. Chang is currently serving as the Minister of Overseas Chinese Commissioner in the Republic of China and he is visiting the Metropolitan Detroit area today, June 6, 1995.

The Chinese-American community is honoring Mr. Chang by hosting a banquet at the Golden Harvest in Warren, MI. The community is pleased to have Mr. Chang as a guest because he is largely responsible for establishing a Chinese cultural service center that is located in Troy, MI. This center serves approximately 30,000 Chinese who call Metropolitan Detroit their home.

On behalf of the Chinese-Americans that reside in Michigan, and as the Representative of the 10th Congressional District of Michigan, I am pleased to officially welcome Mr. Chang to our community. I know that the Macomb County Board of Commissioners is preparing a resolution to welcome Mr. Chang and I applaud their hospitality. We are all encouraged by the level of importance demonstrated by Mr. Chang's visit that the Republic of China places on its relationship with the Chinese community in Michigan.

I ask that my colleagues join me in offering a warm welcome to Hsiao-Yen Chang.

THE UNITED NATIONS' INSPECTOR GENERAL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, many Members have been concerned about improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations. That concern was reflected in section 401 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236). In that law, the Congress withheld significant funds from the U.S. contribution for the United Nations until the United Nations established an independent office of inspector general.

The Office of Internal Oversight Services was established by the United Nations in the fall of 1994. The first report of that office was issued recently. On May 5, I wrote to U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali raising my concerns about this report. I would ask that my letter, his reply, and the reply of Mr. Karl Paschke, the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, be included in the RECORD.

MAY 18, 1995.

Mr. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member, Congress of the United States, Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your letter of May 5, 1995 with reference to the MINURSO report issued on April 5, by the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS).

I immediately transmitted your remarks about the report to Under-Secretary-General Paschke and requested him to reply to them. The resolution establishing OIOS stipulates that his office has operational independence. The Secretary-General may comment on, but may not change the contents of OIOS reports.

In assessing the MINURSO report it should be borne in mind that MINURSO must carry out its mission in a politically sensitive and difficult environment. Some of the operational problems which have been alleged are political in nature and cannot be dealt with in an audit report. Such charges are not a matter for Internal Oversight, but must be weighed by the Security Council. In this context, I want to emphasize that Mr. Erik Jensen, my Special Representative for MINURSO, has my full confidence for his performance in a delicate and complicated mission.

With regard to the issuance of other OIOS reports, which you raise in the last paragraph of your letter, delays have been caused by the UN requirement to translate every document addressed to the General Assembly into all six official languages prior to release. In view of the volume of some of the OIOS reports and the unusual workload the UN translating services have been facing because of the non-proliferation treaty conference, it has taken an unusually long time to complete the required translations. The reports you mention are being published this week and should reach you shortly.

With best regards, yours sincerely,
BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI.

UNITED NATIONS,
May 19, 1995.

Reference: 4615a/95.

Mr. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member, Congress of the United States, Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has transmitted your letter of 5 May 1995 to me for a reply to the points which you have raised about this office's report on MINURSO.

I directed one of my most senior auditors to carry out this investigation, a man whose professional credentials and expertise are beyond question. He was instructed to address Mr. Ruddy's allegations in parallel to a follow-up on an audit mission which my office had performed in MINURSO during the fall of 1994. The report on this work is at present being prepared for transmittal to the General Assembly. I am attaching an advance copy for your confidential information.

The investigation was confined to Mr. Ruddy's allegations. As pointed out in paragraph 3 of the report, some of the information provided by Mr. Ruddy was based on hearsay. This made the task of the auditors more difficult.

The allegation that applicants who were to be identified were not allowed free access to the MINURSO centre was examined in the context of ensuring the credibility of the identification process. The lack of free access could have been verified if specific cases of obstruction had been made available to the auditor. This was not, however, the case. Further investigation was not feasible as it would have involved an inquiry into political and diplomatic activities of certain Member States, which is not within the purview of an audit investigation.

As regards the specific cases concerning transport and procurement mentioned by Mr. Ruddy, these were carefully looked into and the outcome reported in paragraphs 22, 23, 26, 27 and 29. Certain inadequacies in the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

management of procurement of spare parts for vehicles and irregularities in regard to staff costs were earlier noted in the internal audit during September-October 1994 and followed up during the February visit (see copy of the audit referenced above).

Complaints of anti-Americanism were lodged only against the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of MINURSO. When the auditors met with a number of officials and queried them on anti-Americanism, they were informed that the CAO had used such expressions against certain other nationals as well. No evidence was found of discriminatory practice against either Americans or other nationals. The CAO has in the meantime left the mission.

In my view, this MINURSO report effectively addresses the allegations made by Mr. Ruddy. I have found every statement to be well documented in the working papers of the auditor-in-charge and I have personally seen to it that the final version of the report was worded with the discretion and caution which the political sensitivity of the matter, as well as Mr. Ruddy's interests, require. In short, I stand firmly behind this OIOS report on MINURSO.

Let me take this opportunity to inform you about the start-up phase of OIOS in general. I tackled this important task as of 15 November 1994 and have worked hard over the past six months to establish Internal Oversight as an independent and credible component of the management culture of the United Nations Organization. This was not easy, because an effective internal control mechanism had never existed in the UN before. I had to strengthen the Audit Division and redefine its scope. The Investigation Unit had to be created. The working and reporting procedures for the entire office had to be developed, and a mechanism to monitor compliance with our recommendations had to be established. General Assembly Resolution 48/218B also mandated me to move this office from a mere control function to a more proactive role to "advise" and "provide assistance to programme managers". Such a profound change in the corporate culture of an international organization requires more than six months, but I am encouraged by clear signs that OIOS is beginning to have an impact on the UN, in its deterrent as well as its advisory capacity. It is my hope that the United States Congress will understand the complexity of my task and not judge the success of this new office on the basis of one rather atypical report.

Shortly after the publication of the MINURSO report, two in-depth evaluation reports were issued which I am attaching to this letter for your reference. Two more reports were issued on 16 May which are also enclosed.

Regarding the issuance of reports, let me assure you that the time needed between submission and release of reports is not a reflection of any lack of independence of my office. The reports to which you refer in your letter had to be published in six languages after being edited and translated, a process which is necessarily dependent upon the length of the report and the workload at the time of submission. As you will note from the attached reports, the time was also taken to include a status report on the implementation of recommendations, as the original reports were done some months ago.

I am quite confident that my work will be beneficial to the UN and will eventually be appreciated also by those in the United States Congress who, like you, believe in the usefulness of the World Organization. In a recent speech at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, I have laid out the philosophy I bring to this office. Please find a copy of this speech enclosed. It would be

my pleasure to come to your office at your convenience to tell you more about my mission.

Very sincerely yours,

KARL TH. PASCHKE,
Under-Secretary General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, May 5, 1995.

Hon. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI,
Secretary General, United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL: I write to express my disappointment at the first report of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), issued on April 5, 1995 (A/49/884, "Review of the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations").

As you know, funding for the United Nations is under severe pressure in the United States Congress. A key element to maintaining Congressional support for U.S. contributions to the United Nations is the oversight performance of OIOS.

Because this is the first report released from OIOS, it will be scrutinized closely by the Congress as an indicator of the level of U.N. reform. In addition, MINURSO has already received considerable unfavorable attention in Congress due to serious allegations of mismanagement, operational problems, and anti-Americanism.

It was my understanding that this report was intended to examine those allegations. In my view, this report is not likely to convince Congress that OIOS is performing the kind of professional, careful oversight of U.N. operations intended by the establishment of this office. Let me detail some of the reasons why.

First, the report does not examine carefully the serious allegation that applicants desiring to be identified as voters are being intimidated and denied free access to the MINURSO center. It merely quotes (paragraph 12) MINURSO's Deputy Special Representative as stating that if such intimidation is occurring, "there will be ample opportunity for such individuals to present themselves at later stages in the process".

Second, regarding allegations of "padded payrolls", irregular transportation practices and costs, and improper procurement in MINURSO, the report makes reference to a previous internal audit which had identified "irregularities" nor the "remedial actions" are specified. So far as I know, the previous internal audit has not been made available to Member States.

Third, as for changes that some MINURSO officials were anti-American, supported by several written complaints (including one by the head of U.S. military troops serving in MINURSO), the report essentially dismisses these charges by quoting observers who stated that "whenever the Chief Administrative Officer saw any problem with an individual, he was in the habit of adversely referring to the individual's nationality" (paragraph 31). Based on this information, the auditors state that they "did not sense any discrimination based on any particular nationality".

I could cite numerous other deficiencies in the report, but these examples highlight my concerns about this OIOS report. I can only state that the work reflected in this report does not begin to meet demands in the United States Congress for a tough, credible U.N. "Inspector General" and will not be helpful to those of us working to maintain support for the United Nations and its funding levels.

Finally, I would like to express my concern at the Secretariat's failure to release several prior reports completed by the OIOS office. It is my understanding that the release of

these reports was requested in writing more than a month ago by the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, but that their release has not yet occurred. It will be difficult to explain to Members of Congress why reports completed by a U.N. office which is presumed to be independent have not been released by the Secretariat. I urge you to ensure that these reports are released expeditiously.

Thank you for your attention to and cooperation in these matters.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

RETIREMENT OF CMDR. HARRY ROUSE

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding Naval officer, Comdr. Harry V. Rouse, who has served with distinction for the past 32 months as a legislative counsel in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements as he prepares to retire following a career of distinguished service to this legislative body and to our great Nation as a whole.

A native of Tulsa, OK, Commander Rouse earned a bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1977, graduating with distinction. Upon graduation, he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Commander Rouse spent his first sea tour aboard the destroyer U.S.S. *Kinkaid*, where he served in the engineering department. He was selected for participation in the Navy's Law Education Program, and, following a brief assignment to recruiting duty in Oklahoma City, OK, began his studies at Harvard Law School in August 1982. Commander Rouse earned his doctor of jurisprudence degree in 1985, and following graduation from the Naval Justice School in Newport, RI, reported to the Naval Legal Service Office, San Diego, CA, in November 1985.

Commander Rouse distinguished himself in all of his assigned duties at the Naval Legal Service Office, including defense counsel and command services officer. Upon completing this highly successful tour, and receiving the Navy Commendation Medal for outstanding service, he reported aboard U.S.S. *New Jersey* as the command judge advocate. He performed admirably in this assignment as well, completing a 2-year tour in May 1990 and was awarded the Navy Meritorious Service Medal in recognition of that performance.

He returned "home" to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1990, assuming duties as the legal adviser to the Commandant of Midshipmen, where his superb contribution was recognized with the award of his second Navy Commendation Medal. For the past 3 years Commander Rouse has served in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs, where he has provided members of the House National Security Committee, our professional and personal staffs, as well as many of you seated here today, with timely support regarding many Navy plans and programs. His valuable contributions have enabled Congress and the Department of the Navy to work closely together